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be described.

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LAWFUL OBLIGATIONS.

Judge Wallace Renders a Decision that Will Interest Banks and Bank Officials.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.-Judge Wallace, of the United States Circuit Court, yesterday handed down a decision denying the motion to set aside the verdict and grant a rehearing in the suit of Henry J. Anderson, receiver of the bank of Albion, N. Y., against Kissam, Whitney & Co., brokers. The Judge lays down some principles that will interest bank officers, brokers and the public generally. Albert J. Warner, the president of the bank of Albion, defaulted in August, 1884, and it was discovered that he had misappropriated over \$300,000 worth of the bank's funds. He had been speculating in stocks, using Kissam, Whitney & Co.'s predecessors as agents, and drawing the bank's checks to their order on the Third National Bank of this city, with which the bank of Albion kept an account. The brokers collected the checks and placed them to Warner's credit on their books. The jury, on the trial, awarded the receiver \$147,729, the amount of the transactions, with interest.

Judge Wallace, in his decision, says: "In some respects this is a hard case for the defendants. If the verdict stands, they are made responsible to pay over a very large sum of money which came to their hands to be invested and handled for another person in consideration of a small commission, which they paid back to the person from whom they received it, and there is no reason to suppose that they had any active or defined purpose when they received it, or at any time to defraud the complainant in any way. It is altogether likely that they could have shown, if they had been permitted, by the testimony of any number of respectable bankers and brokers, that it is every-day practice in Wall street for those in their line of business to buy and sell stocks for bank presidents and cashiers who are speculating there, and to accept drafts and negotiable by them officially in payment of the margins or purchase moner. It is not improbable that they might have produced plenty of credible witnesses to show that such transactions are so frequent and common in Wall street that they do not attract special notice, and do not usually excite a passing suspicion that they are irregular or improper. In this view of the case it may be that the defendants are not to be regarded as intentional wrong-doers, but as victims of an unfortunate and fatal environment. Law, however, deals with acts, testing the intention by the necessary consequences of conduct, and pronounces them fraudulent irrespective of the moral degree of turpitude of the offender, or any moral turpitude whatever, whenever they contravene its rules. Consequently, although the defendants may have been morally innocent, and although their conduct may have been sanctioned by the uniform and universal custom of Wall street, the question, nevertheless, is whether it was legally right or honest for them to take the cheeks in question in payment of the personal obligations of the bank officer who made them. No usage, however common and well recognized, can be invoked to justify a banker or anyoge else in taking money or negotiable paper in payment of an agent's debt known to belong to his principal, or known to belong to a trust estate, to satisfy the trustee's personal debt or to shield bankers who willfully close their eyes and shut their ears to facts and circumstances which impart notice that the agent or trustee is misappropriating the money or preperty intrusted to him. Therefore, il there is any significance in the fact that a bank president or cashier offers negotiable paper of his corporation made by himself in his official character in payment of his personal debt, or to raise money for his personal use, it matters not that bankers generally do not appreciate it. If they regard the transaction as equivalent to one in which an individual comes with money in hand, they ignore its real character. In that case he comes with what purports to be his own, having the possession which implies title and the right to use. When he comes with the money obligation of a corporation, which is the contract of the corporation only because he had made it without authority, the transaction is very different. Every person who takes such an obligation must ascertain at his peril that the agent who has made it was authorized to do so, and the moment that it appears that the contract has been made for the agent's own use and benefit, that moment his authority is impeached. No principle of the law of agency is better settled than that no person can act as the agent for another in making a contract for himself. Therefore it is that a bank president or cashier has no implied authority to bind his corporation to negotiate paper made for his own use; and if it appears upon the face of the paper that it is payable to the individual who has made it in an official capacity, the obligation is nugatory and no

purchaser can enforce it. Murdered on the Street.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 14.-John Parker, a painter living at No. 116 Gest street, was shot and kulled this afternoon, on George street, by John W. Thurman, also a painter. The men met on the street, and after a word or two Thurman fired, the shot killing Parker instantly. It is said the men had an old trouble, and that Thurman was looking for Parker to-day for the purpose of shooting him. Thurman was arrested.

SCROFULA cannot resist the purifying powers of Aver's Sarsaparilla. Sold by druggists.

WHEN INDICATIONS. WEDNESDAY - Rain and local storms;

WITH THE SEASON **OUR GREAT**

STRAW HAT and

THIN GOODS SALE Goes with the season. You need Straw Hats; you need Gauze, Balbriggan and Lisle Thread Underwear; you need Percale, Cheviot and Seersucker Shirts; you need Cassimere Clothes.

The Grand One-Fifth Cut Slices through all! Hats are worse. We are just next to giving them

GREATEST SALE ON EARTH.

Don't be fooled by other cheap announcements. Come and see our goods and the prices on them.

THE DANVILLE POSTOFFICE.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

The Controversy Is Not Settled, and the Democrats Are Far from Being Satisfied.

DANVILLE, Ind., Aug. 14.—The following dispatch from Danville appeared in the Indianapolis Sentinel of yesterday:

"The postoffice controversy in this town was settled last night by James R. Williams taking charge as postmaster. Charles Faulkner, of Indianapolis is acting as temporary deputy. While most of the Democrats are satisfied with the change, the Republicans are bitterly opposed to If the editor of the Indianapolis Sentinel

wants to publish the truth about the Danville

postoffice, let him send a reliable reporter here and procure interviews with prominent and reputable Democrats who get their mail at this place. The principal statements in the foregoing dispatch are untrue and misleading. The "postoffice controversy" was not "settled" by the late transfer, but was stirred up anew, and is hotter than ever. It is not true that "most of the Democrats are satisfied with the change." To say this is to insult the manhood of the fair-minded Democrats who deplore the base and contemptible spirit displayed by Congressman Matson and his Danville benchmen, in selling out a government office at the expense of Mrs. Pounds, the widow of a life-long Democrat. The postoffice was given to the late A. P. Pounds about eighteen months ago, as a reward for party service. Mr. Pounds died last May. and while he was yet writhing on a bed of pain his anguish was intensified by learning that the political vultures of his own party were already scheming to take the office from his successor. His daughter informed the writer that her father's sufferings were not a little heightened by certain information that reached him, revealing the machinations of the spoilers. This was gathered from numerous ejeculations that escaped his lips between the groans forced from him by his physical affliction. A prominent Democrat remarked, the other day, that while Mr. Williams held no title whatever to such favors at the hands of his party, it was a shame and an outrage to take it from Mrs. Pounds under any circumstances. The office was given to the late A. P. Pounds as a reward for long party service, but when the misfortune of his death opened the way for Colonel Matson to sweeten his own mercenary service as political paymaster by an act of benevolence, he declined to do so. Several of the most prominent Democrats here indignantly reiterate their original charge, that the postoffice was practically sold to the highest bidder. It is a fact notorious here that only those who expect to profit, directly or indirectly, by this corrupt transaction are "satisfied." There was a time when every Democratic patron of the office disapproved of any change. If they are now reconciled to the causeless removal of Mrs. Pounds, what has made them sof The conditions are the same now as they were then, so far as the comparative deserts of the applicants are concerned. The dismissal of Mrs. Pounds withont a shadow of reason is a stinging insult to her integrity as a public servant. It has been procisimed by this "reform" administration that public officers would be removed only for cause. This hypocritical cant was sapposed to have been invented to justify the removal of Republicans; but here is the widow of a life-long and faithful Democrat, who has herself never been suspected of departing from the political faith of her husband, removed, and for what? If without cause under the civil service the act was one of contemptible meanness; if with cause, why is she not openly accused, so as to give her an opportunity to defend herself? There is not a patron of this office-Democrat or Republican-who has ever charged Mrs. Pounds or any of her employes with the slightest irregularity in the management of the Danville postoffice. The service, as rendered mainly by Miss Annie Pounds and her faithful brother, was exceptionally good. There was not a better kept office in the State. Had Miss Pounds been retained as deputy (under her mother) there is not the least probability that she would have been removed in the event of the election of a Republican President, at least until the expiration of her dead father's full Even if all things else were equal, Mrs. Pounds needed the office, because she is poor;

while Mr. Williams did not need it, because he is financially well-to-do. Mrs. Pounds's removal casts an unjust and slanderous reflection upon her as an honorable public servant. And what has she done to deserve this imputation Her Democratic friends will demand an answer to this question, and when the day of reckoning comes it will be seen which will stand vindicated before an outraged community.

THE HATFIELDS AND M'COYS.

The Factions Engage in Another Fight-

Three Men Killed and Many Hurt. CATLETTSBURG, Ky., Aug. 14.-There is trouble again in Pike county, between the Hatfields and McCoys. Frank Phillips, the sheriff of Pike county, who made the former arrests, and whose daring deeds made him famous, seems to be the coveted prize of the West Virginians, who seem destined to get his scalp. The trials of the Hatfields were set for Pikeville, yesterday. Last week Phillips was out through the country securing witnesses, etc., and when in the neighborhood of Beter, the scene of the former bloody encounter, he was approached by three men who claimed to be detectives, and who demanded his surrender. Phillips replied by whipping out his revolver and opening fire on the trio. He shot the beit off one Alexander, well known here, and secured his three revolvers. No one was burt in the meles. They retreated minus their bats, weapons, etc. The next day they returned with nine recruits in search of Phillips and his bodyguard, and the West Virginians were again repulsed. On Sunday, the Hatfield squad, to the number of sixty, passed the mouth of Beter creek, and Captain Hatfield told an old miner there that he had better leave, as there was going to be trouble. Shortly afterward he heard a skirmish between the Hatfields and McCoys, the latter being fortyfive strong, and lying in wait for their enemies. After the smoke of the battle had cleared away it was discovered that three of the Hatfields were killed and two wounded, while three of the McCovs were slightly wounded. The end is not yet, but the Kentuckians have the best of them. inasmuch as they are thoroughly organized and well armed.

Two Children Burned to Death. NEWARK. N. J., Aug. 14.—The cottage of G. D. McCarkie at the Mount Tabor Methodist camp meeting grounds was destroyed by fire at 8 o'clock this morning. Two children out of five which were in the bouse with their mother, were burned to a crisp.

PIECE OF DEMOCRATIC GALL

An Attempt to Credit Voorhees with Securing Evansvillea Marine Hospital.

A Missouri Congressman Makes a Futile Effort to Destroy the Force of Mr. Owen's Revelation Concerning J. Milton Turner.

Chairman Brice Endeavors to Pack the Convention of the American Party,

His Purpose Being to Make a Point Against the Republican National Nominees-Hon. Abram S. Hewitt Looms Up as a Terror.

A BOGUS CLAIM.

A Democratic Effort to Cheat Gen. Hovey of Credit That Was Fairly Earned.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.-It is amusing at this distance to see the Evansville Courier claiming credit for Mr. Voorhees for the passage, in the Senate, of the Evansville Marine Hospital bill, when Mr. Voorhees was, at the time the bill was passed, and for days after and prior to its passage, in parts unknown, and probably hundreds of miles away from his seat in the Senate. The bill was managed in the Senate by John C. Spooner, Senator from Wisconsin, a native of Indiana, and who, it is generally believed here, will be in the Cabinet of General Harrison in the coming administration. The bill, with amendments, passed the House this morning upon motion of General Hovey, and is now in the hands of the President. There is no doubt that the bill will be signed, and that Evansville's marine hospital will be begun within a very short time. The credit is due for all of the work in the House to General Hovey, and to Senator Spooner for getting the bill through the

There is no city on the Ohio river of more importance to boatmen than Evansville. Steamers navigating the upper and lower Mississippi, the Comberland, the Tennessee, the Wabash and Green rivers, and the upper and lower Ohio, are with a population of about 55,000, of which a great many are what might be called seafaring or river men, the marine hospital to be established will be of greater importance to that class of men than any other institution that could possibly be constructed. During the past year nearly a thousand sick sailors and boatmen were cared for in the hospital and private houses of Evansville, and it became a matter of great expediency to its people that such infirm men be concentrated in a hospital rather than scattered throughout the city. General Hovey is entitled to the gratitude of every steamboat man, from captain to roustabout, who makes Evapsville one of his ports. This hospital will grow in importance every year, and is therefore of greater value than institutions with diminishing interests.

O'NEILL'S DENIAL.

The Missourian Tries to Kill the Force of Mr. Owen's Statement About J. Milton Turner.

special to the Indiana. dis Journal. WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.-John J. O'Neill, the St. Louis member who was recently brought into notoriety by a Mrs. Moore, of this city, was put up in the House to-day to counteract the influence of the few words spoken by Mr. Owen yesterday when he objected to consideration of the Cherokee claim bill, which was to remunerate J. Milton Turner, who managed the colored men's convention at Indianapolis, recently. O'Neill offered no proof in answer to the statement made by Mr. Owen yesterday. The Indianian turned down the member from St. Louis in splendid order. After informing O'Neill, coolly, that he could not offer an and was incapable of insulting a gentleman, he deliberately informed O'Neill that he [Mr. Owen] overheard a conversation between J. Milton Turner and a well known member of the House, just before the convention, in which Turner stated that he was to have his bill passed through the House by the Democrats in consideration for the services he would render the Democratic party in manipulating the convention at Indianapolis. Mr. Owen stated that there were other witnesses to this conversation, and that it would be proven beyond any question of doubt. The announcement caused a great hubbub on the Democratic side, and no one attempted to deny that there was a compact between the Democrats and Turner, as stated in a special to the Journal last night.

BRICE'S TRICK.

It Was Neatly Devised, but Failed to Accomplish Its Purpose.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. Washington, Aug. 14.—A very clever scheme, conceived by Calvin S. Brice, chairman of the Democratic national committee, was given away by one of his friends here to-day. When Mr. Brice was in Washington, last week, he arranged for the American party, which is 11 convention here now, to indorse Harrison and Morton. He arranged, further, for the admission as delegates to the convention of a number of white and colored Democrats from New York; also, for the issuance of fifty proxies' tickets to a well-known Democrat in this city who was to distribute them to Democratic politicians, the object being to put a majority of Democrats in the convention, so that any resolution proposed for the indorsement or nomination of Harrison and Morton would be carried through with a whirl. Col. Dudley stated to me, yesterday, before he left for New York, that he had been approached by centlemen representing the American party with a proposition that the convention would indorse the candidacy of General Harrison if the latter would not repel or refuse it. Colonel Dudley replied that the Republican party did not seek the indorsement of the American party; that General Harrison was opposed to the Know-nothing party, and was not authorized say that General Harrison would not refuse the indorsement if it were tendered him. Colonel Dudley did not know, it is presumed, that the gentlemen who called upon him were sent by Calvin S. Brice, or he would have refused the proposition in the strongest terms. In the convention, this afternoon, the proposed indorsement of General Harrison was offered the form of a resolution by one the colored delegates from York, and it was referred to a committee. object in having the proposition submitted by a colored man was obvious. It was believed that General Harrison would not dare to refuse the nomination when it came through the instrumentality of a colored man. The scheme has been worked very cleverly, up to this time, but

want their own distinctive candidates. ABRAM S. HEWITT.

the work of Brice, and the fact that there will

be in the convention, after to-day, a majority of

Democrats-men who are known to be active

Democrats-will take out of the convention all

of its significance. The earnest and sincere men

in the convention who are working for the inter-

est of the American party have discovered the

Democratic trick, and they will defeat it. They

He Becomes a Terror to the Democracy and They Don't Know What to Do with Him.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal NEW YORK, Aug. 14. - Mayor Hewitt has suddenly become a terror to the Democrats. His administration has been revolutionary in the direction of municipal reform, but he has not to a satisfactory extent rewarded the managing politicians who nominated him, for he has refused to make any appointment that he did not deem was for the public good. That has made him popularly solid with voters, and any sort of nomination that placed him squarely before the

people would result in a re-election. Up to about a week ago he stuck to it that he had suffered enough in public office and would sac-rifice no more of his time and health in such rifice no more of his time and health in such service. His immense business interests were damaged by his absorving attention to city affairs, and his besetting disease, in somnia, has been much aggravated by the cares of office. But Mr. Hewitt found that he had become intensely interested in some of the reforms merely begun or only contemplated, and it would take at least another two years' term to accomplish what he desired to do. Like the impulsive and cranky old gentleman that he is, he has come out with the aunouncement that he will run again for the mayoralty if nominated. But, as before, he declares himself free from all political pledges, and will not even hint at promises of particular places for particular persons. Now particular places for particular persons. Now Tammany and the County Democracy are una-ble to agree on a joint candidate against Hewitt, and if they did Hewitt might receive a citizens' nomination, with an indersement by the Repubnomination, with an indersement by the Republicans, and thus sweep the town. Therefore, it seems hopeless for the Democrats to capture the mayoralty, with its enormous power in the distribution of offices and patronage. But there is a question of national politics involved in this matter. Hewitt is personally a disliker of Cleveland. Not long ago he said that he was responsible for sending Cleveland to the White House. "I returned to New York in the September before the last presidential election," he said to your correspondent, "and I found that Cleveland was as good as defeated. His friends came to me and said that, as things stood, he was already beaten. They appealed to me to come to their aid, and I went at it with me to come to their aid, and I went at it with all my might. The result was that I elected Cleveland. If I had not taken the part I did Cleveland. If I had not taken the part I did Burchard would have been an impossibility and Blaine would be President to-day. In the presence of a witness, immediately after the election, I told Cleveland that I would have to decline any office, Cabinet Minister or any other that he might offer to me. Since then he has made tenders of positions to me, and I have in every instance declined. What I had done for him was for the party, and not for him." But Hewitt did suggest several appointments to Cleveland subsequently, and they were not made. These rebuffs intensified the dislike which he already felt for the President, and the free-trade proclamation completed his disgust. In public and in private he has not hesitated to avow himself as an enemy of the administration, avow himself as an enemy of the administration, and not long ago he refused to say that he would vote for Cleveland next November, leaving it to be inferred that he would either east his ballot for Harrison or not at all. Now, the nomination of an avowed opponent of the presidential candidate by the Democratic party in New York city, in this critical campaign, would be construed as outright disrespect to Cleveland, whose political friends in this city are fighting. tooth and nail, to kill the Hewitt movement. What is best for the Democrats to do, and what will be the outcome, are questions which the Republicans are laughing at, while the Democrats are wailing.

IN NEW YORK.

Astonishingly Rapid Growth of the Protec-Ition Sentiment in That State.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.-Congressman Wm. Mason, of Chicago, who has developed into campaign speaker for whom there are a great many calls, returned last night from an extended trip which took in a stretch of country from New York to South Carolina. To your correspondent, to-day, Mr. Mason said that he found the sentiment in favor of protection in Virginia growing at a rapid rate. He is one of those sanguine Republicans who expect to see the Old Dominion fall into line with the Republican column in the November election. Mr. Mason is confident that Harrison will be elected, and that the Republicans can carry New York and New Jersey, as well as Indiana and Connecticut. Mr. Mason is not the only Republican who believes that New York will be found on the right side in the coming election. From all sections of the State reports come into Washir gton of the growth of the protection idea, and an stampade of Democrats into the Republican field. One of the most prominent Democratic leaders in New York was here to-day, and when asked as to the situation, frankly replied: "I feel much more confident of carrying Indiana for Cleveland than I do of carrying New York. It cannot be denied that the sentiment in the Empire State is opposed to the Mills bill, and the proposal to cut down the duties on agricultural products, to place salt and wool on the free list, and to otherwise injure Northern industries, is not relished, I can assure you, by the farmers and workingmen of the Empire State. Still, we do not despair, but will try and convince the people that the Democratic policy is not one of free trade, but simply of reform." It is a significant fact that in almost every hamlet in the entire State of New York Republican clubs have been organized, and the decks have been cleared for the fray. In the city of Buffalo, which is Cleveland's former home, reports indicate that a Republican campaign club has been organized in every voting district in the entire city, a thing which never occurred before. On the other hand, the Democrats have only one club in active operation, and

THE AMERICAN PARTY.

are making feeble efforts to start up two or

three more.

First Day's Proceedings of the National Convention-A Lack of Harmony. WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The first national

convention of the American party began its sessions in Grand Army Hall, on Pennsylvania avenue, at 12:55 this afternoon. The convention was called to meet at noon, but it was nearly an hour later when Chairman Sharp called the convention to order. There were about two hundred delegates in the hall, representing twenty-two States and Territories.

Hon. P. D. Wigginton, of California, was elected temporary chairman. Mr. Wigginton predicted that the day was not far distant when it can truthfully be said that America is for Americans. He believed Americans have the courage and the ability to manage their own affairs, notwithstanding the fact that America is becoming the cess-pool of the world. A motion was made limiting the votes to one

for each congressional district and two at large from each State represented, the District of Columbia to have two votes. Pending action on this proposition, a motion was made and adopted directing the chairman to appoint a committee on credentials. A recess was then taken to allow the chairman to make proper selections for this committee.

On calling the convention to order, after re cess, the chairman appounced as the credentials committee: Jerome B. Burke, District of Colum bia; A. B. Chase, Illinois; A. J. Boyer, Maryland; J. W. Jarboe, New York; H. K. Hintz, Virginia; Dr. A. R. Leek, Pennsylvania, and E N. Wilson, California. Each State delegation present was asked by the chairman to name a member of the national committee at to-mor-

At 5 o'clock the committee on credentials reported 126 delegates; sixty-seven were from New York, fifteen from California, seven from Illinois, seven from New Jersey, five each from Maryland and Massachusetts, four from Pennsylvania, three from Virginia, two each from Maine, Minnesota and the District of Columbia, and one each from Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and Vermont.

The pending motion, allowing each congressional district in the several States and Territories represented in the convention one vote, and two at large, to be cast by the delegations present was called up. Mr. Prichard, from New York, opposed this, and declared that his delegation was made of Americans in favor of nominating a ticket and fighting for it. His State had sent a large delegation to this convention, because, more than any one else, they had seen and suffered from the evils which the American party was pledged to correct. New York city, he said, was dominated and controlled by Irish Catholics of foreign birth. He called upon all good Americans to lend a hand and help to rid his State and every other State of the oppressive evils of unrestricted immigration.

A. S. Tharin, of Charleston, S. C., avored the motion. He denounced the old parties, and charged them with disloyalty in truckling to the He was followed by General Hawley, of Chi-

cago, who denounced in emphatic language the declared purpose of the New York and California delegations to act in concert, elect their own permanent chairman, nominate their own candidates for President and Vice-president, and, brooking no interference, run the convention to suit themselves, irrespective of and without the least regard to the wishes of the delegates from other States. He declared that the New York the other delegations and run the convention in | in the destruction of life.

their own personal interests. He gave notice that Illinois would not sit in a convention where this gag process was permitted.

J. M. Munyon, of Pennsylvania, followed in the same line.

The question was referred to the committee on platform and resolutions when appointed. on platform and resolutions when appointed.

The chairman announced these committees:
Permanent organization—Hobart C. Taylor,
Illinois; C. D. Alderson, Maryland; A. J. Simmons, Maine; J. F. Peterson, Pennsylvania;
George W. Grayson, California; Hanford Nash,
New York, and A. White, Massachusetts.
Platform and resolutions—J. M. Bassett, Cali-Platform and resolutions—J. M. Bassett, Californis, chairman; A. J. Boyer, Maryland; J. M. Munyon, Pennsylvania; C. Thompson, Illinois; Charles E. Hoag, Massachusetts; S. E. Church, New York; John Wedderburn, Virginia; R. R. Roberts, Louisiana; R. W. Reuter, Florida; A. J. Simmons, Maine; C. A. Moss, Vermont; I. Sharp, Kansas; George N. Propper, Minnesota; J. W. Gallup, Mississippi; Thomas Miller, New Jersey; R. H. Tharin, South Carolina; I. R. Trembly, District of Columbia; Lee Crandall, Alabama, and F. D. Baker, Delaware. The convention then adjourned until 10 o'clock

to-morrow morning. The committee on permanent organization decided to report in favor of the temporary officers being made permanent officers of the convention. The committee on resolutions, after a session lasting until after midnight, agreed upon the principal parts of the platform, the main features of which have been foreshadowed.

WHOLESALE MAIL ROBBERY.

How the Chicago Letter-Boxes Were Plundered of Great Quantities of Mail.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.-A system of wholesale letter-box robbery, extending over a period of two years, involving the theft of thousands of letters, including inclosures of drafts, checks and postoffice orders, aggregating an unknown amount, though known to exceed \$100,000, and explaining in part the numerous complaints made against the Chicago postal service, has been discovered by the police and the United States postoffice inspectors. Frederick Von Oberkampf and Thomas J. Mack are in custody, and [more arrests are likely to follow. Von Oberkampf claims to be a member of a noble | his car, was cheered by the crowd. As the train German family of Berlin, and Mack is a carpen- | was about to move away, Mr. Blaine appeared ter and a native of the United States. The discovery of these gigantic pilferings of letter-boxes came about in a curious and a thoroughly unexpected manuer. Von Oberkampf was indebted to his landlady, and in payment tendered her a check, which she accepted, and returned him a difference of about \$50 in cash. The check turned out to have been forged, and she placed the matter in the hands of the police, who located the man in his room on North Market street. In searching this room the officers were astonished to find a trunk filled to the top with letters. They had all been opened, bore no postmark, and each had had the stamp removed. It was then ascertained that Von Oberkampf occupied still another room and when this was searched another trunk full of letters, all in the precise condition described above, were found. At another room a hotel were found a packed with broken mail-matter and a bunch of keys. One of the keys was one which opened railway mail pouches, and another was numbered 168, and would open any letterbox in Chicago. All the captured mail matter was taken to the office of the postoffice inspec-tor. The envelopes contained all sorts of queer things usually sent through the mails, from dry goods samples and bits of jewelry to writing pads and numerous photographs. But that which showed the magnitude of the depredations was the presence of piles of insurance policies, trust deeds, drafts, checks, money orders and promissory notes. These represented in the aggregate nearly \$100,000. The largest check was one for \$10,000, drawn by a wholesale grocery house of Chicago, on the Continental National Bank. Numerous other drafts, ranging in figures from \$7,500 to \$1,000, and scores drawn for \$500 each, were found. Von Oberkampf was arrested on Saturday and confessed his guilt on Monday. The postoffice authorities are now investigating how the postal keys came into his possession, and it is claimed that further arrests will surely follow, it being supposed that some letter-carrier, anticipating the loss of his position, had a duplicate of his key made and that he gave it to Von Oberkampf, sharing with him in the proceeds. To-day both men wers before Commissioner Hoyne. Mack waived a preliminary examination and was held to the federal grand jury under \$5,000 bail. Von Oberkampf's case was continued until Tuesday, in bonds of the same account. Both are now in

THE YELLOW FEVER.

Only One New Case at Jacksonville-\$200,000 Wanted for Relief and Prevention, JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 14 -- Only one new case of yellow fever had been reported up to 2 o'clock to-day-that of S. F. Simmons, a fireman. The executive committee and the Auxiliary Sanitary Association met to-day, and decided to largely increase the number of laborers

on sanitary work. Dr. J. M. Farlie was put in charge of the relief headquarters, with full power to act. Florida's representatives at Washington were requested by telegraph to urge the immediate passage of the bill appropriating \$200,000 for relief and prevention. It was decided to appeal to citizens who have absented themselves to contribute their share toward the extraordinary expenses caused by the epidemic, but no appeal for outside aid will be made for the present

Pensacola, Fla., Aug. 14.—Yesterday the Pensacola municipal authorities and the Escambia County Board of Health went through western Florida on a special train, collecting all the county boards of health, including that of Gadsden, in middle Florida. A conference was held which greatly strengthened the quarantine at all points. Inspectors run on all trains, guards are posted at all bridges, and persons from the infected counties are not allowed to enter the lines. Pensacola is 400 miles from the nearest fever. No effort will be spared to prevent its getting nearer.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 14.—The Pullman Sleeping-car Company has taken off all cars running south of Savannah, and no passengers from infected districts are allowed to enter the cars here except those having certificates of health. All sleepers which bave been in Florida in the past twenty days have been sent to the shops for fumigation.

Escaping from the Infected Region.

Louisville, Aug. 14.-Three persons supposed to have yellow fever passed through Louisville this morning en route from Jacksonville, Fla., to their homes in Ohio. They went to Jacksonville last spring for their health, and when yellow fever became epidemic, by energetic measures and robust misrepresentations made to quarantine officials, made their escape, They were accompanied by an official of the Louisville & Nashville railroad, who was also in the infected district and making his escape. He has not yet shown any symptoms of fever, although he was for a time with Lon Tuttle, passenger agent for the Louisville & Nashville, who died at Jacksonville on Friday. The official's wife and others supposed to have been less dangerously exposed were also in the party. When they left Jacksonville, Saturday, none of them was ill and the only fear was that they would not be able to get through the lines. Before they reached Waycross, Ga., however, one case of fever had developed, and the victim was put off at a farm three miles south of Wayeress. The party was stopped at several quarantine stations, but everywhere denied that they bad been exposed to the fever. They report that such measures as are possible are being taken to relieve the situation at Jacksonville, but the board of health is partially demoralized and lacks money and material to fight the epidemic. The sanitary condition of Jacksonville and Florida is not so bad as supposed, but with the epidemic fairly started and the heat ranging from 96° to 100°, nothing can check the fever's ravages before frost.

More Bombs on the Burlington.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14. - What the police think was an attempt at wholesale destruction of property on the Burlington road was discovered this morning. While traveling his beat, a policeman's attention was attracted to an object on the "Q" tracks on Sixteenth street, near the viaduct. On picking it up he found that it was a gas-pipe bomb containing enough dynamite to blow up an entire train. The bomb was six inches long and one and a half inch in diameter-one of the largest size made by the Anarchists. The police have no clew as to who placed the bomb on the track, but are inclined to suspect some of the Burlington strikers or their sympathizers. The dynamite was almost under the visduct, and if exploded it would and California delegations were trying to gag | have resulted in a heavy loss of property, if not

MR. BLAINE AGAIN AT HOME

After His Long Tour He Rests Once More Beneath His Own Roof at Augusta,

Where He Is Welcomed by a Great Throng of Old-Time Friends and Neighbors, to Whom He Returns Thanks in Eloquent Language.

Congressional Nominations in the Fifth and Thirteenth Indiana Districts.

Major Steele Certain To Be Renominated in the Eleventh-Political News from Many Localities in Indiana and Illinois.

BLAINE AT HOME.

A Warm and Enthusiastic Greeting by Friends and Neighbors.

Boston, Aug. 14 .- The Blaine party was not astir till late this morning, and several callers on Mr. Blaine were denied. Addresses of congratulation from a Republican club at Lynn, and from a league of workingmen at East Cambridge were presented to him at a later hour. At 11:30 a delegate from the Home Market Club was admitted to a conference. At 12 the party left for the ratiroad station. Dr. Harden and Senator Southworth accompanied Mr. Blaine in the four-horse carriage which brought him to the hotel. There was no demon stration en route. When the carriage reached the station, there was a large crowd present and it was with difficulty that a passage was cleared by the police. Mr. Blaine, on entering on the platform in response to calls and thanked the people for their kind recognition. The train then moved out on its way to Augusta.

Salem was passed at 1:20 P. M.; Ipswich half an hour later, arriving at Newburyport at 2:11 P. M. At all stops Mr. Blaine greeted the crowds but briefly, as he finds, after two years disuse at public speaking, his voice is easily overtaxed. At Newburyport he pleased the throng by saying Maine men always felt at home in Massachusetts, and he was glad to be at home and among friends.

Portsmouth, N. H. was reached at 3:02, and North Berwick, the first stop in Mr. Blaine's own State, at 3:55 P. M. With brief response to welcome, Mr. Blaine was hurried on through Biddeford, Saco and other towns, to Portland, where a stop was made at 5:30 P. M., and acknowledgement to 8,000 of their greeting.

AUGUSTA, Aug. 14.-The train arrived at Augusta at 8:45 P. M. The front of the depot was a solid block of humanity, shouting wildly a welcome home. Bands and torches served to make light and noise in the quiet streets. Illuminations were seen in almost every window. Near the Augusta House was a huge triumphal arch of evergreens and American flags, with the words "Welcome Home," in large letters of gas, at the head, Mr. Blaine's house was encircled by a great halo of light from the many illuminations. Mr. Blaine rode in a carriage drawn by four white horses. In the same carriage sat Mayor Macomber, Judge Whitehouse and Dr. Geo. E. Brickett. As Mr. Blaine stepped on his own grounds the band played "Home, Sweet Home," and he was loudly cheered as he walked to the platform, accompanied by the reception committee. Hon. W. P. Whitehouse welcomed Mr. Blaine in a hearty address that was applauded warmly, and then Mr. Blaine advanced to respond. He saids "Mr. Mayor-I return to you, and through you to the eloquent orator, Mr. Whitehouse, who has addressed me in such partial terms, my sincere thanks for the mauner in which you have voiced the kindness and cordiality of this reception-not merely from my neighbors, but from thousands of friends from all parts of this great State. When I first heard that a reception was to be tendered, I thought it would be confined to friends and neighbors. It is not so. I thought as I had lived here since my twenty-fourth year, and as my public history began and centered here, that those who had known me for thirty-five years might extend a cordial wel-come, but I had no conception that men from all quarters of the State, from the extreme corners of the commonwealth I love so well, and which I have tried faithfully to serve in public stations, would have been here. [Applause.] You can have no conception how it impresses one who has been for a year beyond the seas in exile from home, to meet a welcome like thisunbounded in extent, unlimited in its cordiality and beyond human speech respond to. [Cheers.] But you must take the will for the deed, for my words cannot reach the borders of this vast assembly. [Apse. I am deeply indebted to you who com from other towns and cities. But greeting at a man's own home goes to his heart more than any other [cheers], and it is to you of Augusta, and of almost all Maine, who have done me this great honor, I pour out my thanks. |Applause. I have seen much in my last year; much of

many countries beyond the sea, but I have seen nothing in any kingdom of Europe which did not give me a deeper and more profound appreciation of my own country. Applause. I have seen everything to make an American thank God he was born under the sovereignty represented by the stars and stripes. [Cheers.] I have seen nothing in European industrial systems that did not confirm me in the belief that the system of the United States is far wiser and more beneficent to every workingman and citizen than any we could borrow or imitate. [Cheers, and a voice 'We are not going to borrow it.'] I cannot fail to recognize the sympathy you have with me, and which I have with you in the question whether our industrial system is to be maintained or destroyed. ['Good,' 'Good.'] If I have in the past spoken a worthy word in support of that system, in the future I hope to say more, and more weighty. [Cheers.] See to it that no barm comes to the Republic. [Cheers.] "Gentlemen, this much I could not help saying outside that which was personal to the oceasion. For all you have done for me, and for all the testimony the eloquent gentlemen have borne to the kindly relations between myself and my fellow-citizens of Augusta, without distinction of party, I give you my profoundess thanks. There is to me no State like Maine, no valley like the Kennetec, no city like Augusta, and no home like that home [pointing to his bouse. | [Loud applause.] There I have lived these many years, and there I propose to live. Cheers.] I have no desire to separate my interest from yours. I have been with you from my youth upward, and I hope to be here as many years as God shall give me in this world.

Cheers. I thank you a thousand times over or all this sympathy kindly shown by all who inhabit the State of Maine." [Cheers.] At the conclusion of Mr. Blaine's address the proceedings were brought to a close by a dis-

play of fire-works and music.

FIFTH INDIANA DISTRICT. Henry C. Duncan Nominated for Congress-Speech by Hon, Ira J. Chase.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MARTINSVILLE, Aug. 14.—The Republicans of the Fifth congressional district met in this city to-day to nominate a candidate for Congress. The convention was called to order by Joseph I. Irwin, of Bartholomew county. Col. James H. Jordan, of this city, was chosen chairman, and, in a short speech, proclaimed that protection was the prime issue of the campaign. W. R. McClellan, of Hendricks, J. G. Bain, of this city. and other Republican editors in the district were made secretaries. One delegate from each connty was named as vice-president. A committee on resolutions, consisting of a delegate from each county, was appointed. Nominations were then called for, and but two counties presented candidates. Putnam county presented Edward T. Lane, grandson of Henry S. Lane; Monroe county offered the name of Henry C. Duseau